United Nations DP/2001/18

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund

Distr.: General
2 May 2001

Original: English

**Annual session 2001**
11-22 June 2001, New York
Item 12 of the provisional agenda
**Financial resources**

# Status of regular funding commitments to UNDP and its associated funds and programmes for 2001 and onward

## I. Introduction

1. UNDP and its associated funds and programmes are making significant progress in organizational reform, results-based management and in enhancing overall development impact and effectiveness. In its decision 2001/7, the Executive Board took note of the update on the Business Plans, 2000-2003, which, together with the introduction of the multi-year funding framework (MYFF) and results-based methodologies such as the results-oriented annual report (ROAR), form the lynchpin of the efforts for the overall reform of the organization. Significant progress has been made to mainstream results-based management and to realign applied policy and substantive capacity. Furthermore, the implementation of management actions outlined in the Business Plans is fully on track, with additional steps being taken to accelerate the change process by strengthening individual performance.

2. At the same time, attention must continue to be placed on the regular (formerly known as "core") funding situation, which remains critical. Mobilizing an adequate level of regular resources to maximize the unique impact that a strong, multilateral United Nations development presence can have remains a top priority. During the course of 2000, the Administrator continued to highlight the critical regular resource situation of UNDP and its associated funds and programmes. He stressed that the funding crisis was not simply about UNDP but about the United Nations as a whole and its role in development, highlighting the impact of the funding situation on UNDP programmes across the world, in particular in Africa. The Administrator emphasized the urgency of rebuilding broader political support both for the role of the United Nations in development and for the role of UNDP. The Ministerial Meeting on UNDP was convened on 11 September 2000, with a view to securing full engagement of Ministers in generating the political will needed to rebuild the resource base of the organization. At the Meeting, Ministers expressed widespread endorsement of the new direction of UNDP and of its unique legitimacy and

01-36337 (E) 140601

expertise in contributing to the development targets endorsed by the Millennium Summit, in particular the overarching goal of halving poverty by 2015. At the third regular session of the Executive Board in September 2000, the Administrator noted the importance of the Ministerial Meeting in providing a renewed climate of political support for UNDP, the critical foundation for its work that had been lacking in recent years.

3. For UNDP to reap the dividends of this renewed support, the success of the first UNDP Ministerial Meeting must be built upon in a dynamic manner. A process is required that facilitates continued joint action among Ministers in rebuilding political and financial support for a strong role for the United Nations in development and for UNDP in particular, as a key and vital complement to the MYFF. The outcome of the Meeting and associated follow-up was reviewed at the first regular session of the Executive Board in January 2001 and in its decision 2001/7, the Board took note of the report on the follow-up. Issues discussed included actions at the national, regional and international levels to ensure that the profile of UNDP and the importance of adequate funding for the United Nations in development are more consistently reviewed at ministerial levels, with the objective of enhancing political and financial support.

4. The issue of restoring growth and enhanced predictability to the regular funding base of United Nations development activities has been discussed widely, including in the context of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and in pursuance of Executive Board decision 99/24, in preparation for the interactions of the Secretary-General with world leaders, including with major donors who are members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD/DAC). In the context of the 2001 triennial comprehensive policy review, the Secretary-General will report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly on progress in implementation of the MYFF as part of ongoing efforts to strengthen strategic resource management in the funds and programmes and to reverse the declining trend in core resources (Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/19).

## II. Background

5. Through its decisions 98/23, 99/1 and 99/23, the Executive Board has put in place a funding system for UNDP designed to generate a transparent dialogue on regular funding and to facilitate greater volume and enhanced predictability. Through these decisions, the Executive Board adopted an annual funding target of $1.1 billion and stressed the urgent need to achieve annual increases until the target is met. The Board reaffirmed the need to reverse the downward trend in core resources and to establish a mechanism to place UNDP core funding on a predictable basis. In this context, UNDP was requested to develop the multi-year funding framework, which integrates programme objectives, resources, budget and outcomes with the objective of increasing regular resources. In its legislation, the Board also recognized that overdependence on a limited number of donors carries risks for the long-term financial sustainability of UNDP and therefore urged all countries in a position to do so to increase their core contributions. In its decision 99/1, the Board took note of the MYFF, in its decision 2000/15 commended the Administrator and his staff for the efforts made in preparing the results-oriented annual report, and in its decision 2000/24, took note of the report on the updated

allocation of resources and revised MYFF. The second results-oriented annual report is submitted to the Executive Board at its current session. The MYFF provides the key tool by which to respond to programme country needs in a flexible manner, based on the concept of collective ownership and partnership, and in a fully coherent manner, regardless of funding source. The MYFF acknowledges the importance of a sustained increase in the level of regular resources as a key constituent of the character and operations of multilateral organizations. Demonstrating clear results through the ROAR provides an important additional stimulus to mobilize regular resources in capitals.

6. In accordance with decision 99/1, the first and second annual funding meetings were held during the second regular session in April 1999 and April 2000. In its decision 2000/17, the Executive Board decided to reduce the number of its regular sessions, from three to two; the third annual funding meeting for UNDP and its associated funds and programmes will, therefore, take place during the current session.

7. During 2000, UNCDF consolidated its results-based management approach through the establishment of the strategic results framework (SRF), of which the Executive Board took note in its decision 2000/10. The Executive Board is considering the Fund's first ROAR (DP/2001/17) at its current session. The ROAR has provided UNCDF with lessons for improving the results-based management process in preparation for the second ROAR. It also shows that UNCDF has had some good results with regard to resource mobilization efforts; nevertheless, the Fund remains concerned that resources will not be sufficient to meet the demand of programme countries for its micro-finance and local governance services. Accordingly, the mobilization of resources will be given high priority in 2001-2002.

8. In its decision 2000/7, the Executive Board noted the results achieved by UNIFEM in its first Strategy and Business Plan 1997-1999 and endorsed the programme, strategies and targets of the UNIFEM Strategy and Business Plan 2000-2003. In the same decision, the Board recommended that UNIFEM be included among those agencies that can execute programmes for UNDP. Since this decision, UNIFEM and UNDP have been working closely to identify programmes that UNIFEM can execute, in its areas of comparative advantage, and plans are under way to make UNIFEM expertise available for projects in Burundi and India as well as to provide regular policy advice through SPPD arrangements to a number of programme countries.

9. The report on UNV (DP/2000/24), submitted to the Executive Board at its annual session 2000, highlighted the continued growth of the UNV programme and was noted with appreciation by the Board. In particular, delegations commended the adoption of the UNDP SRF as the instrument to present the areas, outcomes and results to which the UNV programme and UNV volunteers contribute. The year 2000 marked the fourth successive year of growth, with some 4,800 UNV volunteers carrying out close to 5,200 UNV assignments. In financial terms, the magnitude of the Programme surpassed $100 million for the first time. Of this, some 5 per cent of programme activities were financed from the Special Voluntary Fund (SVF). Looking ahead, the opportunities identified in the context of the International Year of Volunteers and the anticipated contributions to the SVF for 2001 would indicate that the positive trends in the UNV delivery and programme resource base will continue.

## III. Preparatory process

10. In January 2001, the secretariat wrote to all States members of UNDP to outline the preparatory process for the third annual funding meeting on UNDP and its associated funds and programmes, UNCDF, UNIFEM and UNV. In line with Executive Board decisions 98/23 and 99/1, reaffirmed in decisions 99/23 and 2000/1, members of the Programme were requested to communicate in writing their voluntary core contributions for each of the four funds and programmes and were encouraged to provide multi-year pledges and fixed payment schedules. As with the first two annual funding meetings in 1999 and 2000, members of the Programme were encouraged to address three of the five main elements of Executive Board decision 98/23: volume of regular resources; predictability; and measures to reduce financial dependence on a limited number of donors.

11. Specifically, members of the Programme were requested to communicate in writing to the secretariat, no later than 31 March 2001, but preferably as early as possible in the year:

(a) A firm funding commitment for the current year, 2001; for those in a position to do so, a firm contribution or indication of the contribution for the following year (2002); and a firm or tentative contribution for the third year (2003) if possible; and

(b) A schedule of payments based on one of the following: (i) early payment in full; (ii) quarterly payments at the beginning of each quarter; or (iii) twice-yearly payments at the beginning of each half-year.

12. Tables 1 and 2 have been prepared based on receipt of the above information. While several members of the Programme had communicated their firm 2001 contributions and, in some cases, their indicative contributions for 2002 and 2003, as well as their payment schedules, as of the time of preparing the present report, a number of members were not yet in a position to do so. Consequently, best estimates of 2001 contributions have been provided by the secretariat in some cases. It is important to bear in mind that all 2000 figures represent provisional data, and are subject to modification upon confirmation of actual income figures for the year. An updated version of the summary tabular presentation will be circulated as a conference room paper in advance of the annual session of the Executive Board in order to provide as up-to-date a picture as possible on progress towards achieving the key objectives of the legislation with respect to resources, outlined in decisions 98/23 and 99/1.

13. Table 1 forms the basis for the following summary presentation on total commitments and/or estimates for 2001 contributions to regular resources, preceded by actual income received from contributions to regular resources in 1999 and 2000, and indicative contributions to regular resources for 2002 and 2003 as a multi-year pledge if so communicated. Anticipated income for 2001 in United States dollars consists of: (a) actual payment according to the official United Nations exchange rate at the time the payment was made; and (b) the remaining balance based on the official United Nations exchange rate as of 1 May 2001. It should be noted that data presented for 2000 and before represent actual income received in the respective year, rather than amounts pledged for that year, which had been established practice prior to 1999. This is important for the transparency of the dialogue on funding, in

the spirit of the agreement with the Executive Board that the integrated resources framework constitutes an integral part of the MYFF.

14. *For the OECD/DAC donors*, table 1 shows the 2001contributions to regular resources committed by (or estimated for) each individual country for the current year in (a) local currency terms and (b) United States dollar equivalent according to the United Nations official exchange rate of 1 May 2001. In addition, as requested during the 1999 funding meeting and implemented in 2000, a column reflects per capita contributions in 2001.

15. *For programme countries*, table 1 reflects total pledges received for contributions to regular resources and for government contributions to local office costs (GLOC). All financial information is split into GLOC payments and net contributions to regular resources after the application of the accounting linkage. Final GLOC obligations are based on actual expenditures and not on ex ante budget estimates. Initial GLOC targets are made available to programme countries via country offices in May/June of each calendar year. In arriving at these targets, the in-kind contributions are taken into account. These initial targets are subject to retroactive adjustment and final GLOC targets are established in accordance with actual expenditures. As reconfirmed by the Executive Board in its decision 99/23, the collection of GLOC obligations, after in-kind contributions, is achieved through two distinct mechanisms: (a) direct cash contributions and (b) the application of the accounting linkage to voluntary contributions, whereby voluntary contributions from programme countries are first accounted for against the local office costs obligations based on the final GLOC target. Local office costs obligations of net contributor countries are in principle covered through the Other resources budget line of the individual countries.

16. Table 2 outlines the specific payment schedules for 2001 contributions to regular resources for those contributing countries that provided such a schedule to the secretariat on or before 31 March 2001. Fixed payment schedules permit the organization to establish a known United States dollar value to its contributions for stability and programme planning purposes through the use of financial instruments that ensure in advance a fixed United States dollar amount for the conversion of non-United States dollar contributions. The contractual nature of these financial instruments requires that settlements be effected at the contract dates, hence the critical importance of reliable amounts and strict adherence to payment schedules. All members are encouraged to adhere to their schedule as communicated, in terms of currency and timing of payments.

17. Table 3 shows in-kind contributions provided by programme countries for 1999 and 2000.

## IV. Volume

18. According to provisional data for 2000, total net income for the year was $634 million, some $47 million below the net income figure of $681 million recorded for 1999. Current estimates for the gross contributions to regular resources for 2001, using the United Nations official exchange rate of 1 May 2001, are just over $670 million, a projected increase of 6 per cent over the level of regular resources in 2000.

19. The shortfall in 2000 came about even though 11 OECD/DAC donor countries increased their contributions in local currency terms, four of which increased their contributions by over 20 per cent. In demonstration of their strong commitment to rebuilding the political will for UNDP and its resource base, four OECD/DAC donors announced additional contributions to regular resources for 2000 at or after the Ministerial Meeting. The reasons for the shortfall in provisional net 2000 income included the reduction in the contribution levels of three OECD/DAC donors, including substantial decreases by two donors that together had represented 15.8 per cent of the UNDP resource base in 1999; delayed or partial payments by a number of OECD/DAC donors and non-payment of 2000 pledges during the calendar year on the part of two donors. In addition, the exchange rate was a significant factor, particularly the continued strength of the United States dollar, which throughout 2000 appreciated against most currencies, including the major European currencies that constitute over two thirds of the UNDP current regular resource income base. On a very positive note, 36 programme countries were able to contribute to UNDP regular resources in 2000, including 11 that increased their contribution from the previous year and 18 that commenced or resumed payments.

20. The projected gross income figures for 2001 do not do justice to the very positive increase in commitments to UNDP regular resources made by 20 countries in 2001. According to current projections for 2001, it is expected that as many as 14 OECD/DAC donors will increase their contributions to regular resources in local currency terms in 2001 and that only one DAC donor will reduce its contribution during the year. Half of that group of donors is expected to increase by 10 per cent or more, with two donors increasing their contributions by over 36 per cent and 43 per cent respectively. That same political commitment to an enhanced regular resource base for UNDP is again reflected by the fact that some 30 programme countries have pledged contributions to the regular resource base of the organization, often despite considerable internal constraints. Developments in the volume of contributions to regular resources are encouraging, given that most donors have either resumed a growth path, and/or sustained their growth in contributions for the second and third consecutive year. This reflects a sustained commitment to the rebuilding of the regular resource base of the organization.

21. Recent trends have shown a significant increase in other ("non-core") resource contributions to UNDP. In 2000, third party co-financing contributions to UNDP amounted to some $475 million in actual income received, bringing the total of voluntary contributions to regular resources and third party co-financing to over $1.1 billion; virtually all OECD/DAC donors are now active in co-financing UNDP programmes, including the financing of thematic areas. Programme country cost-sharing, channelled through UNDP by programme country Governments in support of their own development programmes, amounted to just over $900 million in actual income received. Other resources represent an important complement to the regular resource base, permitting an extension of the impact of the programmes and fostering partnerships with a range of actors, including the European Commission, regional development banks, the World Bank and the private sector. The ability of UNDP to mobilize such resources depends on it having an adequate, secure multilateral base from which to provide its proven development expertise. The aggregate income figure for 2000 of $2.2 billion (including funds from other sources) masks the serious situation that UNDP is facing in its regular resource base since regular and other resources are not interchangeable; other resources represent

earmarked contributions to specific themes, programmes and activities, and tend to be geographically concentrated.

22. *For UNCDF*, total gross income in 2000 was $24.8 million. Several factors have contributed to the weakening of UNCDF regular resources over the last decade: a reduction in the number of countries contributing, a decrease in the number of countries contributing more than $1 million per annum, and the strength of the United States dollar in relation to other currencies. This last factor has been critical. For example, total contributions from OECD/DAC donors would have been some 40 per cent higher in dollar terms had January 1996 exchange rates prevailed. UNCDF expects a modest increase in core resources, to $30 million, in the forthcoming three years, as well as an increase in non-core funding from $2.9 million to $10 million. The Fund seeks to obtain these results through pro-active North/South outreach over the next two years, as detailed in its Business Plan 2001-2002.

23. *For UNIFEM*, according to provisional data for 2000, total gross regular resource income for the year increased from $16.8 million in 1999 to $19.1 million in 2000, representing an overall increase of 13 per cent. Current estimates for the regular resources for 2001 amount to $19.8 million. To enhance financial support for the increasing demand for its expertise, UNIFEM is pursuing multi-year cost-sharing arrangements with a number of donors and is strengthening its efforts to mobilize funds from other sources, including private foundations and individuals.

24. *For UNV*, a small proportion of UNV programme activities were financed from the Special Voluntary Fund. During recent years, contributions have remained at around $3 million per annum. Although small, the SVF is crucial in enabling UNV to initiate, as a partner in development, creative, pioneering activities in the field and to demonstrate the role that volunteerism and volunteers can play in social development. UNV now aims to attain a total of $10 million annually and to secure a one-time extra contribution since 2001 is the International Year for Volunteers and the thirtieth anniversary of UNV. In this regard, UNV is pleased that the SVF seems to be on firmer footing with some OECD/DAC donors resuming their contributions in 2001 and others pledging either to maintain or increase substantially their contributions.

25. A number of aspects indicate that the seven-year downward trend in UNDP regular (core) resources will be halted and that 2001 will mark the return to a path of growth in the regular resource base. The widespread endorsement at the Ministerial Meeting that the UNDP reform process is on the right track provided an important impetus to the process of rebuilding political will for the organization. This, coupled with the communication to the Executive Board and beyond to political leaders, of progress being made through the MYFF/ROAR process to demonstrate clear results, and through the implementation of the Business Plans, 2000-2003, to strengthen the organization and its performance, provides an important stimulus to resource mobilization in donor capitals, and is manifested in the large number of countries that have announced increases in contributions this year. Sustaining this as a dynamic process that ensures continued engagement of Ministers and their commitment to joint action to address the resource issue remains the lynchpin to the success of the Business Plans and the MYFF process in turning the UNDP resource position around and in rebuilding regular resources to agreed targets.

26. It is, furthermore, reasonable to expect that a higher level of contributions to regular resources than that indicated in table 1 will be forthcoming in 2001. While letters of commitment were received from a number of countries prior to finalization of the present document, estimates have been made for several contributing countries; there have also been indications that some donors may be in a position to make additional pledges and payments during the year. As further outlined below, this is particularly the case for many programme countries since their net core contributions are not known until after the application of the accounting linkage (see para. 15). It should be taken into consideration that the exchange rates used for this presentation are the official United Nations rates as of 1 May 2001. The strength of the United States dollar remains a major factor affecting the overall anticipated income. If the official United Nations exchange rates of 1 May 1999 were applied to the current estimated contributions for 2001 to regular resources in local currency, the United States dollar equivalent value would be $754 million, or 13 per cent higher than the current estimate.

## V. Predictability

27. In order to enhance predictability, as outlined in Executive Board decision 98/23, and reaffirmed in decision 99/1, members are encouraged to provide multi-year pledges as follows: a firm funding commitment for the current year (2001); for those in a position to do so, a firm contribution or indication of the contribution for the following year (in this case, 2002); and a firm or tentative contribution for the third year (2003) where possible.

28. As a very clear sign of partnership and the commitment of Member States to a new and sustainable funding strategy for UNDP, in 2000 a total of 16 countries made indicative pledges for 2001 and four countries did so for 2002. At the time of writing, 16 countries had made indicative pledges for 2002 and nine countries for 2003. Countries making multi-year pledges include nine programme countries and eight OECD/DAC donors. In all cases, the amount indicatively pledged for 2002 and 2003 is at least at the same level as that of 2001 (subject to government or parliamentary approval). Very significantly, at least three countries have set a clear precedent in 2000 and 2001 of using the multi-year commitments previously communicated as a floor from which to make increases in subsequent years. A number of Member States that are unable to provide a multi-year pledge formally, because of national legislative and other restrictions, have nevertheless provided the Programme with indicative amounts for forthcoming years, in recognition of the value of this in terms of financial predictability. It is very much hoped that those countries that have not yet announced their 2001 contributions will also be in a position to give an indication of commitments for future years wherever possible.

29. In addition to providing for multi-year pledges, the Executive Board determined in its decision 98/23 that the predictability of core resources could be further enhanced if Member States announced specific payment schedules, with early payment encouraged. In paragraph 12 (b) (iii) of its decision 98/23, the Board decided, inter alia, to review at the funding meeting the timing of payments made in the previous calendar year.

30. In 2000, 19 countries provided fixed payment schedules. While 15 major donors announced specific payment schedules for their 2000 voluntary contributions

to UNDP, the cash flow of voluntary contributions from major donors in 2000 did not keep pace with that of 1999, which had in itself been sub-optimal. By the beginning of December 2000, 20 per cent of contributions pledged in 2000 remained unpaid, versus 22 per cent of 1999 pledges and 2 per cent of 1998 pledges at the same point in 1999 and 1998 respectively. During 2000, the United States dollar retained its strength throughout the year; that trend has continued into 2001. UNDP was able to engage in hedging in 2000 for only a relatively small amount of the contributions anticipated in non-dollar denominated contributions, owing in part to a lack of definite information concerning amounts and/or payment schedules early in the year for several major contributors. Throughout 2000, UNDP experienced significant cash-flow problems due to irregular payments of contributions by some donors, necessitating significant utilization of the operational reserve throughout the year, with some $38 million drawn from the reserve at the end of November. The timeliness of payment of contributions is essential to avoid liquidity constraints and is a key factor for the achievement of the goal of greater predictability of income.

31. In recognition of the implications of payment performance for financial management and, eventually, programme delivery, the Executive Board, in its decision 2000/3, noted the serious impact of delayed payments on cash-flow management, and the importance of officially communicating regular resources contributions for 2000 as early in the year as possible. In the same decision, the Board expressed support for the recommendation of the Administrator for a comprehensive implementation of the elements of the UNDP funding strategy concerning the announcement of pledges and adherence to a fixed payment schedule. As noted above, in the preparatory process for the funding session, members were requested by the Secretariat, when communicating their pledges to regular resources, to indicate a schedule of payments based on one of the following: (a) early payment in full; (b) quarterly payments at the beginning of each quarter; or (c) twice-yearly payments at the beginning of each half-year.

32. Table 2 provides the details of specific payment schedules for 2001 contributions to regular resources for those contributing countries that provided such a schedule to the secretariat on or before 31 March 2001. The secretariat notes the very positive developments in terms of clear efforts made on the part of 17 OECD/DAC donors and three programme countries to announce payment schedules and the efforts being made to bring forward the timing of payments to deposit contributions earlier in the year. Member States that have not already done so are strongly encouraged to inform the secretariat of their intended payment schedules, including where possible, early payment. All members are encouraged to adhere to the same schedule in terms of currency and timing of payments.

33. On a very positive note, two OECD/DAC donors and six programme countries have assumed any exchange risk directly by making their pledge for 2001 in dollars.

## VI. Reducing overdependence on a limited number of donors

34. Through its decisions 98/23 and 99/1, the Executive Board recognized that overdependence on a limited number of donors carries risks for the long-term financial sustainability of UNDP and urged all donors and programme countries in a position to do so to increase their contributions to regular resources. In its decision 99/22, the Board recognized that for UNCDF, overdependence on a limited number

of donors carries risks for the long-term financial sustainability of the Fund, and invited all countries in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions to the Fund in order to secure adequate funding.

35. As indicated above, UNDP estimates that as many as 14 OECD/DAC countries will increase their contributions to UNDP regular resources in local currency terms in 2001, including increases of over 20 per cent in local currency terms by at least four countries. That being said, it is clear that there are a number of risks when there is a continued overdependence of a multilateral organization such as UNDP on a limited number of donors. In this context, progress is being made: it is currently estimated that the top 10 donors to UNDP will provide 82 per cent of the total 2001 regular resources of UNDP, as compared with 86 per cent in 2000. As requested during the first annual funding meeting and implemented in 2000, table 1 also provides the 2001 contributions to regular resources of the OECD/DAC donors in per capita terms (see paras. 12-17 for an explanation of the methodology). Taking this as the basis, the top contributors to UNDP in per capita terms (at least $1 per capita) are as follows: Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Switzerland, Finland, Luxembourg, Ireland and Belgium.

36. The Administrator has placed particular emphasis on reducing overdependence and on broadening the donor base. In addition to concerted efforts to reach out systematically to parliamentarians in the lead period, the organization of the Ministerial Meeting in September was designed precisely to extend outreach to and visibility among the key political decision-makers and to secure their engagement and commitment for common action to ensure that the resource base of the organization is rebuilt to agreed target levels. UNV continues its efforts to build a more diversified resource base and thereby reduce its dependence on a limited number of donors. As the contributions and achievements of the UNV programme and the UNV volunteers gain increasing recognition, so UNV anticipates that it will succeed in enlarging its resource base. UNIFEM continues its efforts to further diversify its resource base in order to reduce dependence on a limited number of donors. The top 10 donors to UNIFEM contributed 86 per cent in 2000 compared with 88 per cent in 1999. UNCDF expanded its donor base by two new OECD/DAC donors in 2000 and has obtained commitment from three additional OECD/DAC donors in 2001.

37. It is important to note that programme countries contribute to reducing overdependence in several important ways. In addition to providing substantial amounts of cost-sharing resources to UNDP programmes in their respective countries, programme country Governments also provide UNDP with: (a) contributions to UNDP regular resources; (b) government cash contributions towards local office costs; and (c) government in-kind contributions, e.g. the provision of rent-free office premises.

38. The total amount of regular resource contributions from programme countries after the application of the accounting linkage to GLOC has increased in the last four years: from $18.1 million in 1996 to $18.6 million for 2000, in spite of the strong United States dollar in relation to many of these currencies. (All figures for 2000 should be treated as provisional, pending confirmation of final regular income figures for 1999 and the effecting of the final accounting linkages in relation to GLOC payments.)

39. While 2001 contributions to UNDP regular resources for several programme countries are not yet confirmed, it is estimated that the total amount will increase this year to approximately $26 million, demonstrating the commitment of programme countries to their partnership with UNDP.

## VII. Conclusions

40. A number of aspects indicate that the downward trend in contributions to regular resources will be halted in 2001 and the regular resource base will return to a path of growth. Particularly notable is the sustained effort on the part of the majority of OECD/DAC donors to provide annual increases in local currency terms consistently since the introduction of the MYFF and the core-funding strategy. The MYFF provides the key instrument for reporting on results and mobilizing resources in response to country demand.

41. Significant efforts were made in 2000 to reduce the overdependence of UNDP on a limited number of donors and to extend its outreach to and visibility among key political decision makers. Of particular note in this regard was the holding of the first ever Ministerial Meeting on UNDP, which brought together Ministers and representatives from 65 countries to discuss rebuilding political and financial support, both for the role of the United Nations in development and for the role of UNDP.

42. The widespread endorsement at the Ministerial Meeting that the UNDP reform process is on the right track is providing an important impetus to the process of rebuilding political will for the organization. This, coupled with the communication to the Executive Board and beyond, to political leaders, of progress being made through the MYFF/ROAR process to demonstrate clear results, and through implementation of the Business Plans, 2000-2003, to strengthen the organization and its performance, has provided important stimulus to resource mobilization in donor capitals. Sustaining this as a dynamic process that ensures continued engagement of Ministers and their commitment to joint action to address the resource issue remains the lynchpin to the success of the Business Plans and the MYFF process in turning the UNDP resource position around in a sustainable manner and in rebuilding the regular resources to agreed targets.

43. While recent trends have shown a significant increase in other ("non-core") resource contributions to UNDP, regular and other resources are not interchangeable. The ability of UNDP to fulfil its mandate and to mobilize other resources depends on it having an adequate, secure regular funding base that guarantees its multilateral, impartial and universal character. The Administrator remains firm in his belief that regular contributions remain the bedrock of UNDP and that putting the regular resource base back on a path of sustainable growth to meet agreed targets remains the top priority.

44. Against this background, the Executive Board may wish to request all countries that have not yet done so, to provide contributions to regular resources for 2001, and for those that already made their contributions, to consider, if they are in a position to do so, supplementing their 2001 contributions, so as to accelerate the rebuilding of regular resource base of UNDP.

45. Notwithstanding the very positive signs of increased political support, the situation remains very critical. Continued commitment to joint action is required to increase the regular resource base to levels that guarantee the sustainability of the organization as the key global platform for the development activities for the United Nations.

## Table 1(a). Commitments to UNDP regular resources, 2001-2003 and income to UNDP regular resources and government local office costs, 1999-2000 a/ (In local currency and US dollars, based on United Nations exchange rates as of 1 May 2001)

| 1A. DAC/DAC members | 1999 income received | | | 2000 income received | | | 2001 pledges and/or anticipated income | | | | Voluntary contributions per capita b/ ($) | 2002 pledges | | 2003 pledges | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Local currency (in millions) | $ | share of total core contributions | Local currency (in millions) | $ | change in local currency | Local currency (in millions) | $ | change in local currency | change in $ | | Local currency (in millions) | $ | Local currency (in millions) | $ |
| Australia | 8 8 | 4,429,874 | 0 9% | 7 5 | 4,000,000 | 10 0% | 7 5 * | 3,800,663 | 0 0% | -4 9% | 0 20 | | | | |
| Austria | 101 3 | 7,989,384 | 1 2% | 76 8 | 5,431,222 | -24 2% | 72 3 d/ | 4,706,176 | -32 1% | -13 4% | 0 58 | | | | |
| Belgium | | | 0 0% | 464 2 | 11,988,043 | | 988 0 d/ | 22,379,752 | 0 0% | | 1 01 | 464 0 | 10,297,460 | 464 0 | 10,297,460 |
| Canada | 41 3 | 27,390,993 | 4 0% | 42 3 | 29,081,091 | 2 4% | 42 3 | 28,842,875 | 0 0% | -0 7% | 0 96 | 42 3 | 27,290,323 | 42 3 | 27,290,323 |
| Denmark | 420 0 | 57,624,012 | 8 8% | 420 0 | 60,166,332 | 0 0% | 420 0 | 60,366,712 | 0 0% | 0 4% | 0 80 | | | | |
| Finland | 80 0 | 11,447,348 | 1 7% | 73 0 | 11,466,894 | 12 3% | 73 0 e/ | 10,991,991 | 0 0% | -4 1% | 2 11 | 73 0 * | 10,991,991 | | |
| France | 100 0 | 16,398,244 | 2 4% | 100 0 | 16,797,869 | 29 0% | 100 0 * | 14,399,999 | 0 0% | -3 2% | 0 24 | | | | |
| Germany | 80 0 | 40,496,899 | 6 0% | 42 5 | 20,062,462 | -60 0% | 47 0 | 21,725,336 | 10 0% | 8 3% | 0 26 | | | | |
| Greece | 70 | 280,798 | 0 0% | 140 | 389,849 | 0 0% | 70 0 * | 169,911 | 0 0% | 0 0% | | | | | |
| Ireland | 2 80 | 3,460,739 | 0 5% | 3 4 | 4,141,291 | 24 0% | 4 86 | 5,880,136 | 42 9% | 38 7% | 1 65 | 7 0 | 7,867,177 | 10 0 | 11,267,396 |
| Italy | 22,880 0 | 11,885,016 | 1 7% | 26,000 0 | 12,410,264 | 16 2% | 29,000 0 | 13,406,462 | 11 5% | 8 0% | 0 23 | 29,000 0 | 13,406,462 | | |
| Japan | | 80,000,000 | 11 7% | | 100,000,000 | 29 0% | | 96,000,000 | | -4 0% f/ | 0 76 | | | | |
| Luxembourg | 24 0 | 636,267 | 0 1% | 30 0 | 866,330 | 29 0% | 33 0 | 732,382 | 10 0% | 8 2% | 1 74 | | | | |
| Netherlands | 168 0 | 75,189,105 | 11 0% | 180 0 | 86,819,505 | 3 2% | 186 0 | 86,823,748 | 3 1% | 1 4% | 4 29 | | | | |
| New Zealand | 4 4 | 2,422,328 | 0 4% | 4 4 | 2,072,988 | 0 0% | 8 0 | 2,820,087 | 36 4% | 36 4% | 0 88 | 8 0 | 2,472,188 | | |
| Norway | 580 0 | 70,783,421 | 10 4% | 580 | 66,811,210 | 1 8% | 620 0 | 66,816,803 | 10 7% | 4 1% | 15 87 | | | | |
| Portugal | - | 1,200,000 | 0 2% | | 800,000 | | | 3,380,000 g/ | | 10 0% | 0 16 | | | | |
| Spain | 841 00 | 5,308,361 | 0 8% | 380 00 | 1,980,818 | | 1,742 0 h/ | 9,372,899 | 10 0% | | 0 15 | | | | |
| Sweden | 480 0 | 60,124,982 | 8 8% | 530 | 58,474,280 | 8 2% | 530 0 i/ | 53,799,938 | 0 0% | -8 0% | 6 04 | | | | |
| Switzerland | 52 0 | 33,798,234 | 5 0% | 52 0 | 31,618,182 | 0 0% | 52 0 | 30,232,868 | 0 0% | -4 1% | 4 29 | 52 0 | 30,232,868 | 52 0 | 30,232,868 |
| United Kingdom | 36 0 | 56,834,304 | 8 3% | 36 0 | 53,140,087 | 0 0% | 36 0 | 50,724,638 | 0 0% | -4 5% | 0 86 | 36 0 | 50,724,638 | | |
| United States | - | 56,834,337 | 13 0% | | 71,886,791 | -10 3% | | 87,091,000 | | 8 9% j/ | 0 32 | | | | |
| Subtotal DAC | | 668,143,879 | 97 3% | | 618,840,888 | | | 643,721,366 | 4 7% | | | | | | |
| Others | | 19,173,821 | 2 8% | | 18,999,307 | | | 26,304,663 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL UNDP | | 691,317,300 | 100 0% | | 633,840,870 k/ | | | 670,026,399 | 5 7% | | | | | | |

| 1A. Non-DAC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andorra | | 10,000 | 0 0% | | 21,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | 0 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holy See | | | 0 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iceland | 18,300,000 | 272,321 | 0 0% | | 210,345 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liechtenstein | 20,000 | 14,184 | 0 0% | 15,000 | 9,148 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | 29,000 | 0 0% | | 400 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monaco | 70,000 | 12,348 | 0 0% | | 10,000 | | | 10,000 | | | | | | | |
| estimate non-DAC | | | | | | | | 240,000 | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal non-DAC | | 356,891 | 0 0% | | 251,691 | | | 250,000 | | | | | | | |

* Based on UNDP best estimate. Written commitments were not available before the finalization of this table.
a/ Based on income received by UNDP in the respective calendar year rather than pledged contributions for that year.
b/ Based on actual or estimated pledges for 2001 using the 1999 population data from the World Bank.
c/ Includes Austria's 2001 pledge of ATS 50 0 million and the outstanding balance of ATS 22 32 million from its 1999 pledge. Austria's 2001 pledge of ATS 50 million is a decrease of 32 1 per cent from its 2000 pledge of ATS 73 6 million.
d/ Includes Belgium's 2000 and 2001 pledges of Bfrs. 464.2 million plus the additional Bfrs 60 million for 2000 that it announced at the end of 2000.
e/ Finland. 2001 estimated pledge represents a 7 4 per cent increase in local currency terms compared to its original 2000 pledge of FM 68 million, which was supplemented by an additional FM 5 million after the Ministerial Meeting.
f/ Japan. 2001 pledge represents an increase of 12 5 per cent based on comparison of the yen value of 2000 and 2001 pledges at April exchange rates of each year.
g/ Includes UNDP estimate of Portugal's 2001 pledge of $1 78 million (i e. 10 per cent increase over 2000) plus its outstanding payment of $1 6 million from its 2000 pledge. The amount received in 2000 relates to 1998 and 1999 balances on its pledge.
h/ Includes UNDP estimate of Spain's 2001 pledge of Pts. 1101 (i.e. 10 per cent increase over its 2000 pledge) plus the balance of Pts. 641 from its 2000 pledge.
i/ Sweden. 2001 pledge represents a 6 per cent increase in local currency terms compared to its original 2000 pledge of Skr 500 million, which was supplemented by an additional Skr. 30 million after the Ministerial Meeting.
j/ Percentage change is based on the US pledge of $80 0 million for 2000.
k/ Provisional.

Table 1(a) (continued)

| 1.a. Programme countries by region | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total income $ | Net core contribution $ | GLOC payments $ | Total income $ | Net core contribution $ | GLOC payments $ | Core Pledges $ | GLOC pledges $ | Core Pledges $ | GLOC pledges $ | Core Pledges $ | GLOC pledges $ |
| **Africa** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 385,337 | 0 | 385,337 | 372,528 | 0 | 372,528 | | | | | | |
| Benin | 13,500 | 0 | 13,500 | 311,817 | 0 | 311,817 | | | | | | |
| Botswana | 422,417 | 0 | 422,417 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44,460 | (1) | 44,461 | | | | | | |
| Burundi | 9,205 | 1 | 9,204 | 6,885 | 0 | 6,885 | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | 215,443 | 0 | 215,443 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Chad | 138,570 | 0 | 138,570 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Comoros | | 0 | 0 | 31,483 | 0 | 31,483 | | | | | | |
| Congo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | | 0 | 0 | 282,869 | 0 | 282,869 | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | 150,137 | 1 | 150,136 | 152,736 | (0) | 152,736 | 144,928 | 7,128 | | | | |
| Gabon | 171,750 | 1 | 171,750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Gambia | 5,105 | 0 | 5,105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 6,000 | | | |
| Ghana | 121,700 | 80,000 | 41,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60,000 | | 60,000 | | | |
| Guinea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Kenya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | 83,044 | 58,844 | 24,200 | 75,712 | (37,092) | 112,804 | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | 61,962 | 0 | 61,962 | 47,743 | 0 | 47,743 | | | | | | |
| Malawi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 331,291 | 0 | 331,291 | | | | | | |
| Mali | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | 106,916 | 1 | 106,916 | 86,782 | 0 | 86,781 | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | | | | | | |
| Namibia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70,721 | 0 | 70,721 | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | 200,000 | 0 | 200,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | | 20,000 | | 20,000 | |
| Rwanda | 14,928 | 0 | 14,928 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 33,487 | 0 | 33,487 | 29,936 | 0 | 29,936 | | | | | | |
| Senegal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | 601 | 0 | 601 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 151,686 | 0 | 151,686 | 144,377 | 0 | 144,377 | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | 139,552 | 0 | 139,552 | 201,501 | 8,035 | 193,466 | | | | | | |
| Togo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28,549 | 0 | 28,549 | | | | | | |
| Uganda | 359,813 | 0 | 359,813 | 7,524 | 0 | 7,524 | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 263,725 | 0 | 263,725 | 22,659 | 0 | 22,659 | | | | | | |
| Zaire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Zambia | 358,047 | 5,190 | 352,857 | 56,338 | 0 | 56,338 | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | 383,089 | 0 | 383,089 | 321,344 | 0 | 321,344 | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **Asia and the Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 622,281 | 292,861 | 329,400 | 20,427 | 0 | 20,427 | 400,000 | 20,423 | | | | |
| Bhutan | 73,087 | 0 | 73,087 | 63,730 | 11,232 | 52,498 | 12,355 | | 13,591 | | | |

| 1-b. Programme countries by region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total income $ | Net core contribution $ | GLOC payments $ | Total income $ | Net core contribution $ | GLOC payments $ | Core Pledges $ | GLOC pledges $ | Core Pledges $ | GLOC pledges $ | Core Pledges $ | GLOC pledges $ |
| Brunei Darussalam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 100,000 | 0 | 100,000 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| China | 3,305,212 | 3,000,000 | 305,212 | 3,101,106 | 2,654,191 | 446,916 | 3,000,000 | 302,444 | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 112,523 | 0 | 112,523 | 72,776 | 0 | 72,776 | | | | | | |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 37,736 | 0 | 37,736 | 37,537 | 0 | 37,537 | | 37,209 | | 37,209 | | |
| Fiji | 44,021 | 0 | 44,020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,737 | | | | | |
| Hong Kong, China | 2,553 | 0 | 2,553 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| India | 4,427,188 | 4,300,788 | 126,400 | 4,625,095 | 4,386,823 | 238,272 | 4,500,000 | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 1,155,000 | 796,700 | 358,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 58,858 | 0 | 58,858 | 14,882 | 0 | 14,882 | | | | | | |
| Kiribati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118,926 | 0 | 118,926 | 21,188 | | | | | |
| Malaysia | 850,483 | 249,383 | 401,100 | 411,497 | 109,197 | 302,300 | 385,000 | | | | | |
| Maldives | 131,381 | 0 | 131,381 | 144,019 | 7,500 | 136,519 | 7,500 | | | | | |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26,886 | 3,086 | 26,800 | | | | | | |
| Mongolia | 116,426 | 0 | 116,426 | 255,926 | 34,000 | 221,926 | 17,000 | | | | | |
| Myanmar | 5,387 | 1 | 5,386 | 10,487 | 0 | 10,487 | 1,800 | | | | | |
| Nepal | 254,410 | 80,000 | 174,410 | 137,703 | 0 | 137,703 | 80,000 | | | | | |
| Niue | 19,382 | 0 | 19,382 | 22,831 | 0 | 22,831 | | | | | | |
| Pakistan | 693,046 | 405,146 | 287,900 | 736,436 | 468,137 | 268,300 | 442,320 | 252,439 | 442,320 | | | |
| Palau | 4,506 | (0) | 4,506 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | 418,295 | 0 | 418,295 | 305,582 | 0 | 305,582 | | | | | | |
| Philippines | 503,439 | 27,630 | 475,809 | 384,631 | 0 | 384,631 | | | | | | |
| Republic of Korea | 2,464,384 | 1,467,784 | 996,600 | 2,378,843 | 1,890,843 | 488,000 | 2,000,000 | | 2,000,000 | | 2,000,000 | |
| Samoa | 121,449 | 0 | 121,449 | 158,582 | 6,000 | 152,582 | | | | | | |
| Singapore | 300,000 | 300,000 | 0 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Solomon Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,088,880 | 2,026,080 | 43,800 | | | | | | |
| Thailand | 1,284,420 | 325,820 | 958,600 | 1,273,457 | 348,557 | 924,900 | | | | | | |
| Tokelau | 7,545 | 0 | 7,545 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Tonga | 15,000 | 0 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 4,700 | 25,300 | | | | | | |
| Tuvalu | | 0 | 0 | 35,440 | 14,628 | 20,812 | | | | | | |
| Vanuatu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam | 156,670 | 26,470 | 130,200 | 242,333 | 0 | 242,333 | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | 16,994,691 | 11,272,572 | 5,722,000 | 17,992,810 | 12,200,778 | 4,917,636 | 10,907,545 | 612,515 | 2,435,911 | 37,209 | 2,000,000 | 0 |
| ARAB STATES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 229,972 | 1 | 229,972 | 100,000 | 0 | 100,000 | 100,000 | | | | | |
| Bahrain | 56,000 | 0 | 56,000 | 1,143,679 | 112,000 | 1,031,679 | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 440,558 | 151,258 | 289,300 | 623,294 | 386,083 | 237,211 | | | | | | |
| Iraq | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Jordan | 779,661 | 420,961 | 358,700 | 509,887 | 223,787 | 286,100 | 269,774 | 240,113 | | | | |
| Kuwait | 1,140,000 | 1,126,100 | 13,900 | (0) | 0 | (0) | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500,000 | 0 | 500,000 | | | | | | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 403,587 | 0 | 403,587 | 218,242 | 0 | 218,242 | | | | | | |

Table 1(a) (continued)

| 1A. Programme countries by region | [illegible] income received | | | [illegible] income received | | | 2001 pledges received as of May 2001 | | [illegible] as of May 2001 | | [illegible] as of May 2001 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total income $ | Net core contribution $ | GLOC payments $ | Total income $ | Net core contribution $ | GLOC payments $ | Core Pledges $ | GLOC pledges $ | Core Pledges $ | GLOC pledges $ | Core Pledges $ | GLOC pledges $ |
| Morocco | 565,888 | 45,288 | 520,600 | 450,118 | 67,718 | 382,400 | | 185,929 | | | | |
| Oman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Qatar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77,802 | 0 | 77,802 | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 2,000,000 | 1,940,700 | 59,300 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 0 | 2,000,000 | | | | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 140,838 | 1 | 140,838 | 187,083 | (0) | 187,084 | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | 342,881 | 26,581 | 316,300 | 283,426 | 39,226 | 244,200 | 182,758 | 106,686 | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates | 0 | 0 | 0 | 648,000 | 648,000 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Yemen | 331,731 | 0 | 331,731 | 202,338 | 40,000 | 162,338 | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | 6,431,116 | 3,710,869 | 2,720,229 | 6,943,868 | 3,916,814 | 3,426,868 | 2,982,962 | 522,729 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| [illegible] of Independent States | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 24,485 | 0 | 24,485 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | | | 0 | | | 42,800 | | | | | | |
| Belarus | 116,936 | 0 | 116,936 | 98,872 | 0 | 98,872 | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 52,035 | 0 | 52,035 | 125,610 | 0 | 125,610 | 24,000 | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | 21,008 | 0 | 21,008 | 395,831 | 366,731 | 29,100 | 257,080 | 38,560 | 282,776 | 38,560 | 308,483 | 38,560 |
| Estonia | 94,230 | 0 | 94,230 | 70,039 | 0 | 70,039 | 17,770 | | | | | |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | | | | | | |
| Hungary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | 0 | 0 | 120,000 | 0 | 120,000 | | | | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | | 0 | 0 | 5,300 | 0 | 5,300 | | | | | | |
| Latvia | 219,647 | 0 | 219,647 | 206,889 | 5,000 | 201,889 | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55,500 | 0 | 55,500 | | | | | | |
| Poland | 636,469 | 306,069 | 330,400 | 670,496 | 374,796 | 295,700 | 880,000 | 410,000 | | | | |
| Republic of Moldova | 12,953 | 0 | 12,953 | 29,799 | 0 | 29,799 | | | | | | |
| Romania | 82,771 | 0 | 82,770 | 99,033 | 18,863 | 80,170 | 21,428 | 85,711 | | | | |
| Russian Federation | 900,000 | 323,500 | 576,500 | 525,453 | 0 | 525,453 | 450,000 | | 450,000 | | 450,000 | |
| Slovakia | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 261,000 | | 261,000 | | 261,000 |
| Slovenia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 0 | 5,000 | | | | | |
| Turkey | 2,054,036 | 770,000 | 1,284,036 | 1,766,174 | 863,674 | 902,500 | 500,000 | | | | | |
| Turkmenistan | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | 5,200 | 5,200 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Ukraine | 48,483 | 0 | 48,483 | 87,947 | 0 | 87,947 | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | 4,266,943 | 1,399,569 | 2,866,474 | 4,247,433 | 1,636,768 | 2,873,988 | 2,156,287 | 795,272 | 732,776 | 299,560 | 758,483 | 299,560 |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anguilla | 34,300 | 0 | 34,300 | 32,350 | 0 | 32,350 | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,265 | 0 | 24,265 | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 400,802 | 0 | 400,802 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Aruba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Barbados | 181,106 | 0 | 181,106 | 176,710 | 0 | 176,710 | | | | | | |
| Belize | 50,505 | 0 | 50,505 | 25,253 | 0 | 25,253 | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140,000 | 0 | 140,000 | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 600,000 | 224,200 | 375,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| British Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34,856 | 16,632 | 18,224 | | | | | | |

| 1.a. Programme countries by region | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total income $ | Net core contribution $ | GLOC payments $ | Total income $ | Net core contribution $ | GLOC payments $ | Core Pledges $ | GLOC pledges $ | Core Pledges $ | GLOC pledges $ | Core Pledges $ | GLOC pledges $ |
| Caymen Islands | 19,310 | 0 | 19,310 | 12,700 | 0 | 12,700 | | | | | | |
| Chile | 300,874 | 0 | 300,874 | 2,244 | 0 | 2,244 | 200,000 | | | | | |
| Colombia | 801,242 | 185,542 | 615,700 | 517,514 | 41,414 | 476,100 | 450,000 | 200,000 | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 345,712 | 1 | 345,711 | 351,879 | 1,978 | 349,701 | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 1,552,754 | 1,352,754 | 200,000 | 1,552,754 | 1,352,754 | 200,000 | 1,352,754 | 200,000 | | | | |
| Dominica | 23,100 | 0 | 23,100 | 23,000 | 0 | 23,000 | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 582,000 | 150,000 | 412,000 | 14,000 | 0 | 14,000 | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | 0 | 0 | 0 | 480,612 | 0 | 480,612 | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | 431,400 | 0 | 431,400 | 430,980 | 0 | 430,980 | | | | | | |
| Grenada | 19,928 | 0 | 19,928 | 125,079 | 0 | 125,079 | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 108,232 | 0 | 108,232 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Guyana | 70,590 | 34,821 | 35,769 | 43,330 | 0 | 43,330 | | | | | | |
| Haiti | 279,357 | 0 | 279,357 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Honduras | 13,946 | 0 | 13,946 | 113,844 | 0 | 113,844 | | | | | | |
| Jamaica | 157,432 | 0 | 157,432 | 33,190 | 0 | 33,190 | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 1,007,381 | 303,582 | 703,800 | 1,002,895 | 171,494 | 831,401 | | | | | | |
| Montserrat | 23,400 | 0 | 23,400 | 23,220 | 0 | 23,220 | | | | | | |
| Netherlands Antilles | 37,464 | 0 | 37,464 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 487,490 | 0 | 487,490 | | | | | | |
| Panama | 200,000 | 0 | 200,000 | 98,500 | (343,412) | 441,912 | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63,826 | 0 | 63,826 | | | | | | |
| Peru | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 53,000 | 0 | 53,000 | 94,900 | 0 | 94,900 | | | | | | |
| Saint Lucia | 47,700 | 0 | 47,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Saint Vincent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28,137 | 0 | 28,137 | | | | | | |
| Suriname | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 144,475 | 2 | 144,473 | 1,613 | (0) | 1,613 | | | | | | |
| Turks and Caicos | 64,630 | 0 | 64,630 | 43,070 | 0 | 43,070 | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | 526,000 | 61,800 | 464,200 | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 | | | | | | |
| Venezuela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 534,081 | 13,281 | 520,800 | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | 8,998,682 | 2,312,701 | 6,751,948 | 8,994,982 | 1,258,121 | 8,399,931 | 2,002,754 | 400,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 17 | | | | | 18,988 | 45,200,000 | | | | | |
| Total all regions | 38,141,999 | 18,836,771 | 20,686,305 | 37,486,216 | 18,643,816 | 18,904,902 | 26,063,382 | 2,347,643 | 3,274,887 | 338,770 | 2,778,483 | 209,000 |

* based on UNDP best estimates for those programme countries that were not in a position to convey their pledges

## Table 1 (b). Commitments to UNCDF regular resources, 2001-2003 and income received, 1999-2000 In local currency and US dollars, based on UN exchange rates as of 1 May 2001

| OECD/DAC members | 1999 income received | | | 2000 income received | | | 2001 pledges/ | | | | 2002 pledges | | 2003 pledges | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Local currency | $ | share of total core contribution | Local currency | $ | share of total core contribution | Local Currency | $ | change in local currency | change in US dollar | Local Currency | $ | Local Currency | $ |
| Austria | | 43,080 | 0.16% | | | | 600,000 | 39,036 | | | | | | |
| Belgium b/ | 30,000,000 | 794,530 | 2.9% | 1,200,000 | 418,386 | 1.7% | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | | 0.0% | 120,000 | 77,419 | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 55,000,000 | 7,538,891 | 27.5% | 55,000,000 | 6,654,289 | 27.8% | 55,000,000 | 6,516,588 | 0.0% | -2.1% | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | 110,542 | 0.5% | | | | | | | | |
| France | 8,000,000 | 1,276,714 | 4.7% | 8,000,000 | 1,060,242 | 4.5% | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | 150,000 | 182,704 | 0.8% | 250,000 | 284,185 | 66.7% | 55.5% | | | | |
| Japan | 166,172,000 | 1,262,000 | 4.7% | | 1,000,000 | 4.2% | | 1,000,000 | | 0.0% | | | | |
| Netherlands | 15,000,000 | 7,327,143 | 26.8% | 15,000,000 | 6,266,381 | 26.1% | 16,000,000 | 6,499,996 | 6.7% | 3.7% | | | | |
| New Zealand | | 184,308 | 0.7% | 350,000 | 173,267 | 0.7% | 360,000 | 153,750 | 0.0% | -11.3% | 360,000 | 153,750 | 350,000 | 153,750 |
| Norway | 30,000,000 | 3,882,445 | 14.2% | 29,000,000 | 3,489,529 | 14.6% | 30,000,000 | 3,298,703 | 3.4% | -5.5% | | | | |
| Sweden | 42,000,000 | 4,088,807 | 18.2% | 42,000,000 | 4,539,906 | 18.9% | 50,000,000 | 4,940,711 | 19.0% | 8.8% | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| United States | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| **Subtotal DAC** | | **27,315,516** | **99.8%** | | **23,917,226** | **99.9%** | | **22,666,368** | | **-4.6%** | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | | 6,000 | 0.0% | | 3,500 | 0.0% | | 3,500 | | 0.0% | | | | |
| Bhutan | | | | | 2,800 | 0.0% | | 3,080 | | 10.0% | | 3,397.66 | | |
| China | | 30,000 | 0.1% | | 30,000 | 0.1% | | 30,000 | | 0.0% | | | | |
| Cuba | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | 0.0% | | 1,326 | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Maldives | | 2,000 | 0.0% | | 2,000 | 0.0% | | | | -100.0% | | | | |
| Mozambique | | | | | 1,000 | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Myanmar | | 266 | 0.0% | | 164 | 0.0% | | | | -100.0% | | | | |
| Republic of Korea | | 15,000 | 0.1% | | 15,000 | 0.1% | | 15,000 | | 0.0% | | 15,000 | | 15,000 |
| Senegal | | | | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Thailand | | 2,500 | 0.0% | | 2,500 | 0.0% | | | | -100.0% | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| **Subtotal others** | | **54,766** | **0.2%** | | **58,330** | **0.2%** | | **51,580** | | **-11.6%** | | | | |
| **TOTAL UNCDF** | | **27,370,284** | **100.0%** | | **23,975,553** | **100.0%** | | **22,699,977** | | **-4.7%** | | | | |

a/ While donors have expressed multi-year support for UNCDF, firm pledges have yet to be announced by most countries, estimates cannot be ascertained.

**Table 1 (c). Commitments/estimates of contributions to UNIFEM regular resources : 2001-2003 and income received in 1999-2000**

| Donors | 1999 income received | | | 2000 income received | | | 2001 pledges | | | | 2002 pledges | | 2003 pledges | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Local currency (in millions) | $ | share of total core contribution | Local currency (in millions) | $ | share of total core contribution | Local currency (in millions) | $ | change in local currency | change in $ | Local currency (in millions) | $ | Local currency (in millions) | $ |
| OECD/DAC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 0.35 | 215,422 | 1.3% | 0.36 | 233,766 | 1.2% | 0.37 | 188,776 | 2.8% | -19.2% | | | | |
| Austria | | 50,000 | 0.3% | | 62,000 | 0.3% | | 50,000 | | -19.4% | | | | |
| Belgium a/ | | | 0.0% | 0.50 | 363,743 | 1.9% | | | | -100.0% | | | | |
| Canada | 1.25 | 838,855 | 5.0% | 1.25 | 844,595 | 4.4% | 1.25 | 806,452 | 0.0% | -4.5% | | | | |
| Denmark | 3.00 | 410,279 | 2.4% | 3.00 | 346,821 | 1.8% | 5.00 | 599,520 | 66.7% | 72.9% | | | | |
| Finland | 2.00 | 352,226 | 2.1% | 2.00 | 472,438 | 2.5% | 3.00 | 451,807 | 50.0% | -4.4% | | | | |
| France | | | | 0.50 | 72,526 | 0.4% | 0.50 | 68,213 | 0.0% | -5.9% | | | | |
| Germany | 1.60 | 863,871 | 5.1% | 1.60 | 752,796 | 3.9% | 1.60 | 733,945 | 0.0% | -2.5% | | | | |
| Greece | | | 0.0% | | 7,200 | 0.0% | | 4,000 | | -44.4% | | | | |
| Ireland | 0.11 | 152,926 | 0.9% | 0.15 | 182,704 | 1.0% | 0.15 | 170,455 | 0.0% | -6.7% | | | | |
| Italy | 5,000.00 | 2,701,140 | 16.0% | 5,000.00 | 2,935,011 | 15.4% | 6,100.0 | 2,820,405 | 22.0% | -3.9% | | | | |
| Japan | | 1,416,000 | 8.4% | | 1,416,000 | 7.4% | | 1,416,000 | | 0.0% | | | | |
| Luxembourg | 16.00 | 425,568 | 2.5% | 16.00 | 417,798 | 2.2% | 20.0 | 443,853 | 25.0% | 6.2% | | | | |
| Netherlands | 6.40 | 3,311,515 | 19.7% | 7.40 | 3,073,699 | 16.1% | 8.4 | 3,414,634 | 13.5% | 11.1% | | | | |
| New Zealand | 0.30 | 157,978 | 0.9% | 0.30 | 148,515 | 0.8% | 0.4 | 164,609 | 33.3% | 10.8% | | | | |
| Norway | 16.00 | 2,059,202 | 12.2% | 16.00 | 1,953,602 | 10.2% | 18 | 1,978,022 | 12.5% | 1.2% | | | | |
| Portugal | | 20,000 | 0.1% | | | 0.0% | | 20,000 | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | 0.0% | 7.50 | 105,786 | 0.6% | 8 | 43,045 | 6.7% | -59.3% | | | | |
| Sweden | 8.00 | 1,345,317 | 8.0% | 10.00 | 1,030,340 | 5.4% | 14 | 1,383,399 | 40.0% | 34.3% | | | | |
| Switzerland | 0.70 | 454,545 | 2.7% | 0.80 | 484,848 | 2.5% | 0.8 | 465,116 | 0.0% | -4.1% | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 0.50 | 793,651 | 4.7% | 2.50 | 3,843,029 | 20.2% | 2 | 2,898,551 | -20.0% | -24.6% | | | | |
| United States | | 1,093,251 | 6.5% | | 49,742 | 0.3% | | 1,998,000 b/ | | 3916.7% | | | | |
| Subtotal DAC | | 16,661,746 | 98.9% | | 18,796,959 | 98.6% | | 20,118,802 | | 7.0% | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andorra | | 5,000 | 0.0% | | 20,500 | 0.1% | | 20,500 | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | | 4,000 | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Barbados | | 1,000 | 0.0% | | 1,000 | 0.0% | | 1,000 | | | | | | |
| Brazil | | | 0.0% | | 50,000 | 0.3% | | 25,000 | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | 0.0% | | 7,269 | 0.0% | | 3,500 | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | | | | | 4,615 | 0.0% | | 4,500 | | | | | | |
| Chile | | | | | 10,000 | 0.1% | | 10,000 | | | | | | |

Table 1(c). Continued

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China | | 30,000 | 0.2% | | 30,000 | 0.2% | | 30,000 | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | 0.0% | | 1,270 | 0.0% | | 1,200 | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | 0.0% | 0.5 | 12,821 | | | 500,000 | 12,821 | 500,000 | 12,821 |
| Ghana | | 10,000 | 0.1% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Guyana | | | | | 1,923 | 0.0% | | 1,000 | | | | | | |
| Iceland | | 14,881 | 0.1% | 1.00 | | 0.0% | 1.00 | 10,638 | | | | | | |
| India | | | 0.0% | 0.50 | 11,648 | 0.1% | 0.50 | 10,870 | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | 5,000 | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | 0.0% | | 1,155 | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Liechtenstein | | 5,674 | 0.0% | | 6,098 | 0.0% | | 5,800 | | | | | | |
| Malaysia | | | | | 10,000 | 0.1% | | 10,000 | | | | | | |
| Maldives | | 1,700 | 0.0% | | 1,700 | 0.0% | | 1,700 | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | 1,000 | 0.0% | | 1,000 | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | | 10,000 | 0.1% | | 10,000 | 0.1% | | 10,000 | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | 2,000 | 0.0% | | 2,000 | 0.0% | | 2,000 | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | | | | | 1,000 | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Pakistan | | 2,440 | 0.0% | 0.13 | 2,181 | 0.0% | 0.19 | 3,130 | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | | 3,496 | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | | 5,500 | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Republic of Korea | | 15,000 | 0.1% | | 15,000 | 0.1% | | 10,000 | | | | 10,000 | | |
| Samoa | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Singapore | | 40,000 | 0.2% | | 40,000 | 0.2% | | 40,000 | | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | 0.0% | 0.10 | 15,780 | 0.1% | | 12,500 | | | | | | |
| Thailand | | 3,000 | 0.0% | 0.12 | 9,570 | 0.1% | | 10,000 | | | | | | |
| Turkey | | 15,000 | 0.1% | | 15,000 | 0.1% | | 5,000 | | | | | | |
| NGOs | | 13,305 | 0.1% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Undetermined | | 5,457 | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal Others | | 187,453 | 1.1% | | 268,709 | 1.4% | | 247,159 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL UNIFEM | | 16,848,199 | 100.0% | | 19,068,688 | 100.0% | | 20,385,961 | | | | | | |

a/ Local currency contribution announced by Belgium for 2000 is in Euro

b/ Includes payment of $998,000 on the US pledge for 2000

**Table 1 (d). Commitments/estimates of contributions to UNV regular resources: 2001-2003 and income received, 1999-2000 in local currency and US dollars, based on UN exchange rates as of 1 May 2001**

| Donors | 1999 income received | | | 2000 income received | | | 2001 pledges/estimates | | | | 2002 pledges/estimates | | 2003 pledges/estimates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Local currency | $ | share of total core contribution | Local currency | $ | share of total core contribution | Local currency | $ | change in local currency | change in US dollar | Local currency | $ | Local currency | $ |
| **OECD/DAC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | 56,306 | 1.68% | | 50,000 | 1.71% | 780,000 | 50,747 | | 1.48% | 780,000 | 50,747 | | |
| Belgium | | 267,294 | 8.56% | | | | 10,000,000 | 221,928 | | | 10,000,000 | 221,928 | | 250,000 |
| Canada | | 69,571 | 1.99% | 100,000 | 64,513 | 2.21% | 100,000 | 64,516 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100,000 | 64,516 | 100,000 | 64,516 |
| France | | 11,705 | 0.35% | 500,000 | 71,628 | 2.46% | 80,000 | 71,620 | | -0.29% | 80,000 | 71,620 | | |
| Germany | | 1,920,205 | 57.13% | 3,500,000 | 1,644,499 | 56.32% | 3,500,000 | 1,602,080 | 0.00% | -2.58% | 3,500,000 | 1,602,080 | 3,500,000 | 1,602,080 |
| Ireland | | 194,756 | 5.79% | 150,000 | 162,611 | 6.25% | 600,000 | 682,044 | 300.00% | 273.50% | 600,000 | 682,044 | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | 300,000,000 | 138,708 | | | 300,000,000 | 138,708 | | |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | 375,233 | 11.16% | 750,000 | 314,202 | 10.76% | 750,000 | 304,687 | 0.00% | -3.03% | 750,000 | 304,687 | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | 0.00% | 3,000,000 | 296,443 | | | 3,000,000 | 296,443 | | |
| Switzerland | | 327,162 | 9.73% | 500,000 | 347,108 | 11.89% | 500,000 | 290,698 | 0.00% | -16.25% | 500,000 | 290,698 | | |
| United States | | | 0.00% | | 100,000 | 3.42% | | 100,000 | | 0.00% | | 100,000 | | |
| Subtotal DAC | | 3,236,252 | 96.38% | | 2,774,759 | 95.83% | | 3,823,471 | | | | 3,823,471 | | |
| **Others** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | | 2,250 | 0.07% | | 1,000 | 0.03% | | 1,000 | | | | 1,000 | | |
| Bhutan | | | | | 1,404 | 0.05% | | 1,544 | | | | 1,886 | | |
| Botswana | | | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | 0.00% | | 3,615 | 0.12% | | 2,000 | | | | 2,000 | | |
| China | | 30,000 | 0.89% | | 30,000 | 1.03% | | 30,000 | | | | 30,000 | | |
| Cyprus | | 3,137 | 0.09% | | 2,540 | 0.09% | | 2,500 | | | | 2,500 | | |
| Czech Republic | | 28,366 | 0.84% | 1,250,000 | 30,972 | 1.06% | 1,250,000 | 32,134 | | | 1,250,000 | 32,134 | 1,250,000 | 32,134 |
| Egypt | | | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | | | 0.00% | | 15,000 | 0.51% | | 15,000 | | | | 15,000 | | |
| Jamaica | | | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | 0.00% | | 1,335 | 0.05% | | 741 | | | | 741 | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama | | 500 | 0.01% | | | | | 500 | | | | 500 | | |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 1(d) Continued

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philippines | | | 0.00% | | | | | 1,200 | | | | 1,200 | | |
| South Africa | | 4,788 | 0.14% | | | | | 5,128 | | | | 5,128 | | |
| Sri Lanka | | | 0.00% | | 3,000 | 0.10% | | 3,000 | | | | 3,000 | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | | | 0.00% | | 1,425 | 0.05% | | 1,500 | | | | 1,500 | | |
| Thailand | | 2,723 | 0.08% | | 4,911 | 0.17% | | 2,719 | | | | 2,719 | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | | 50,000 | 1.49% | | 50,000 | 1.71% | | 50,000 | | | | 50,000 | | |
| Yemen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | | 121,797 | 3.6% | | 146,368 | 4.97% | | 146,988 | | | | 146,121 | | |
| TOTAL | | 3,381,948 | 100% | | 2,919,981 | 100.0% | | 3,972,437 | | | | 3,375,814 | | |

**Table 2(a). Schedule of payments for 2001 commitments to UNDP regular resources**

| DAC donors | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | x | | x | | | | | x | |
| Canada | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | x | | | | | | x |
| Finland | | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| France | | | | x | | | x | | | | | |
| Germany | x | | | x | | | | x | | | x | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | x | | | x | | | x | | | x | | |
| New Zealand | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway | x | | | x | | | x | | | x | | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | x | | | | | x | | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | | x | | | x | | | | | |
| United States | | | | x | | | | | | | | |

## Table 2 (b). Schedule of payments confirmed for 2001 commitments to UNCDF regular resources

| Contributors | Schedule of payments |
|---|---|
| **DAC donors** | |
| | |
| Denmark | Two equal payments, June and December |
| Japan | Timing of payment to be decided |
| Norway | Two equal payments, January and June |
| Sweden | Two equal payments, January and July |
| | |
| **Programme countries** | |
| | |
| | |
| Republic of Korea | Full payment by end of second quarter. |
| | |
| | |

## Table 2 (c). Schedule of payments for 2001 commitments to UNIFEM regular resources

| Contributors | Schedule of payments |
|---|---|
| **DAC donors** | |
| | |
| Australia | February |
| Denmark | Mid-2001 |
| Japan | Timing of payment yet to be decided. |
| Sweden | Two equal payments, January and July |
| Switzerland | First half of 2001 |
| | |
| | |
| **Programme countries** | |
| | |
| Czech Republic | June |
| Republic of Korea | Full payment by end of second quarter |
| | |
| | |

## Table 2 (d). Schedule of payments confirmed for 2001 commitments to UNV regular resources

| Contributors | Schedule of payments |
|---|---|
| **DAC donors** | |
| | |
| Sweden | Two equal payments, January and July |
| Switzerland | First half of 2001 |
| | |
| | |
| **Programme countries** | |
| | |
| Czech Republic | June |
| | |
| | |

**Table 3. Government in-kind contribution**
(thousand of US dollars)

| Region/Country Office | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | | |
| Benin | 26.2 | 27.3 |
| Burundi | 62.7 | 65.2 |
| Central African Republic | 53.5 | 55.6 |
| Comoros | 20.1 | 20.9 |
| Congo | 103.5 | 107.6 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 95.7 | 99.5 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 19.2 | 20.0 |
| Gambia | 96.7 | 22.5 |
| Ghana | 193.4 | 201.1 |
| Lesotho | 78.3 | 81.4 |
| Malawi | 35.1 | 36.5 |
| Mozambique | 40.8 | 42.4 |
| Niger | 43.5 | 45.2 |
| Nigeria | 95.8 | 99.6 |
| Rwanda | 87.0 | 90.5 |
| Seychelles | 8.6 | - |
| Sierra Leone | 59.6 | 62.0 |
| South Africa | 120.0 | 124.8 |
| Togo | 134.6 | 140.0 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 196.4 | 220.0 |
| **Total Africa region** | **1,570.7** | **1,562.3** |
| ARAB STATES | | |
| Algeria | 64.6 | 67.2 |
| Bahrain | 70.4 | 73.2 |
| Kuwait | 54.9 | 57.1 |
| Lebanon | 694.5 | 694.5 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 149.1 | 155.1 |
| Qatar | 69.9 | 72.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 160.8 | 167.2 |
| Sudan | 46.4 | 48.3 |
| Tunisia | 80.4 | 83.6 |
| United Arab Emirates | 112.6 | 117.1 |
| **Total Arab States region** | **1,503.6** | **1,536.0** |
| ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | | |
| Bhutan | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| India | 340.5 | 354.1 |
| Indonesia | 67.3 | 70.0 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 32.0 | 33.3 |
| Malaysia | 138.2 | 143.7 |
| Philippines | 258.8 | 269.2 |
| Republic of Korea | 47.7 | 47.7 |
| Sri Lanka | 115.5 | 120.1 |
| Viet Nam | 103.4 | 107.5 |
| **Total Asia and the Pacific region** | **1,115.7** | **1,157.9** |

**Table 3. Government in-kind contribution**
(thousand of US dollars)

| Region/Country Office | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | | |
| Barbados | 180.0 | 187.2 |
| Chile | 306.6 | 318.9 |
| Cuba | 84.5 | 87.9 |
| Dominican Republic | 236.0 | 245.4 |
| Guyana | 72.6 | 75.5 |
| Jamaica | 56.0 | 58.2 |
| Panama | 40.0 | 41.6 |
| Paraguay | 46.5 | 48.4 |
| Uruguay | 44.0 | 45.8 |
| **Total Latin America and the Caribbean region** | **1,066.2** | **1,108.8** |
| EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF | | |
| INDEPENDENT STATES | | |
| Albania | 73.8 | 76.8 |
| Armenia | 176.1 | 183.1 |
| Azerbaijan | 55.0 | 57.2 |
| Belarus | 196.6 | 204.5 |
| Bulgaria | 72.0 | 74.9 |
| Croatia | 53.4 | 55.5 |
| Estonia | 18.5 | 19.2 |
| Georgia | 314.4 | 336.5 |
| Kazakhstan | 573.2 | 446.0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 75.6 | 78.6 |
| Latvia | 323.1 | 336.0 |
| Lithuania | 45.1 | 46.9 |
| Macedonia | 64.2 | 71.0 |
| Poland | 98.7 | 102.7 |
| Republic of Moldova | 180.7 | 187.9 |
| Romania | 94.8 | 133.0 |
| Slovak Republic | 250.6 | 260.6 |
| Tajikistan | 72.0 | 74.9 |
| Turkmenistan | 381.4 | 381.4 |
| Ukraine | 346.8 | 360.7 |
| Uzbekistan | 256.8 | 335.7 |
| **Total Europe and CIS region** | **3,722.8** | **3,823.1** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **8,979.0** | **9,188.1** |